# VOTING ON THE INCOME TAX.

A Republican Amendment Defeated by a Vote of 39 to 22.

SENATOR HILL READS A PROSY SPEECH

In Which He Warns the Democratic Party Against the Income Tax... The Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21 .- In the morning half-hour the Senate passed a bill to define the boundaries of three judicial districts in Alabama and to regulate the jurisdiction of United States courts

At 10:30 the tariff bill was taken up, the ending question being on the income tax sections, and Mr. Hill addressed the

Senate in opposition to the tax.

Mr. Hill read his speech from typewritten sheets very slowly, and in some that solemn tone and manner. Close stention was given to the speech on the semocratic side of the Chamber, particu by the wo New Jersey senators, take little or no interest in it. Among floor of the Senate were the three Populist senators. Allen, Kyle and Peffer. The galleries contained quite harge audience. Mr. Hill declines to allow interruptions, stating his intention to take part in the discussion of the various amendments.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

began his remarks by annothat we have now reaconsideration of one of important features of the pen ax which it seeks to impose one aggregate about one-fitteenth hole Federal taxation of the

adoption. It is untair, he asserted, to those who might desire to support the main teatures of an appropriation of tariff measure to be obliged to accept a questionable provision foreign to the principal subject of the bill itself or cise record themselves in opposition to the whole bill. If a Democratic Congress is to be permitted to repudiate well-established Democratic principles, and to enunciate new ones without the sanction of the national convention, and to compel their new ones without the sanction of the national convention, and to compel their support as a test of party fealty, we may next expect to hear of the adoption in a tariff or appropriation bill of Henry George's single tax theory or provision abolishing all custom-houses and resorting to direct Federal taxation instead of a tariff for revenue, or providing for the assumption of Government control and the management of all telegraphs, railroads and banks of the country, or the adoption of any other wild and visionary scheme of socialism, paternalism or Populism which the majority may see fit to sanction."

scheme of socialism, paternalism or Populism which the majority may see fit to sanction."

It took Mr. Hill two hours and three-quarters to read his speech.

It was well understood, he said in conclusion, that senators intended to vote for the income tax sections, not according to their convictions, but according to their convictions, but according to the decree of the party cancus. He trusted that such a humiliating spectacle would not be witnessed. It was even hosated by some, he said, that the income tax was the best feature of the tariff bill. If that were so, then he could only say, in the emphatic language of the senator from New Jersey (Smith), "God help the Democratic party."

The true statement of the case was that Populistic votes were preferred to Democratic votes. He felt little personal interest in the result. He was getting used to defeat in the Senate, and another defeat was a matter of supreme indifference to him. But he would be false to his country, false to his party, and false to himself if he did not raise his warning voice and announce to his fellow Democrats and to the country at large his conscientious and mature enviction on this important subject in son a great crisis of the country's and the party's history.

Mr. Higgins (Rep., Del.), followed with a preech against the income tax section.

An argument against the licement tax by Mr. Hoar followed.

At the close of Mr. Hoar's remarks an amendment was offered by Mr. Aldrich to change the limit for the existence of the income tax from January 1, 150 to 1838. The amendment was rejected, Yeas. 22, nays, 39; as follows.
Yeas: Aldrich, Allison, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Morrid, Patton, Perkins, Platt, Power, Quay. Sherman, Shoup, and Washburn-22 Nays: Allen, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Brice, Caffrey, Cail, Cockiell, C. & Duhols, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Harris, Honton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay, McPherson, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Ore.), Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Roach, Smith, Teller, Turple, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Waish, and White-39.

The first committee amendment was then agreed to (without a division), fixing the limit of the tax at January 1, 1990. FIRST VOTE ON THE INCOME TAX.

Ing the limit of the tax at January 1, 1899.

The next committee amendment was to strike out of the House bill the words, "Of every person residing in the United States or any citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived in each preceding year," and to insert into them the words, "Received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States and every person residing therein," After some collequy the committee amendment was amended by making it read, "By every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein."

Mr. Harris moved to lay it upon the table, and that motion was agreed toyeas, 45; nays, 5. The negative votes were given by the three Populists-Allen, Kyle and Peffer-and by two RepublicansMitchell (Ore.) and Teller (Col.).

At this point two reports were made from the select committee investigating the connection of senators with the Sugar Trust. The majority report certified the fact that Messrs. Havemeyer and Scarle had refused to answer proper questions; and a minority report, by Messrs. Gray and Lindsay, certified the same fact as to Mr. Macariney, the stock broker. A parliamentary controversy was started by a suggestion of Mr. Hill, that the reports go over without action till to-morrow; while it was contended, on the other hand, that the mere presentation of the report to the District Attorney.

No ruling on the question had been made when the Senate, at 6:10 P. M. after a short executive session, adjourned until to-morrow.

Act. Opt on Bill in the House,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Speaker Crisp being still unable to preside over
the House. Representative Balley was
again named to discharge the duties of
the Chair. After the transaction of some
unimportant business, by unanimous consent Mr. Hatch moved to go into commuttee of the whole to consider the antioption bill, and asked unanimous consent
to modify the agreement made yesterady
respecting debate, so as to give him an
hour to-morrow to close. He declined to
include within the request a modification
to permit amendments being offered, and
thereupon objection was made to the
proposed extension of debate.

The motion to go into committee of

gotiation by which amendments were to be offered and considered under the five minute rule for (wo hours to-morrow, after which Mr. Hatch will have an hour to close the debate.

Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.) followed Mr. Grosvenor in an argument against the bill on the ground of unconstitutionality. The discussion was further continued by Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.), in favor of the bill and by Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) in opposition thereto.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.) was the next speaker. He plunged into the silver question at once. His only reference to the pending bill was a remark that he did not know whether or not a free coinage proposition would be in order as an amendment to the anti-option bill, but if it were not, and some gentleman offered it to-morrow, the greatest benefit to the country could be done by the oppopents of it withholding a point of order against the amendment. After further debate by Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) and Mr. Neill (Dem., Ark.), in support of the bill and by Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) and Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.) in opposition thereto, the committee rose and at 5:45 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

Chances as to the Others.

WASHINGTON, June 21.-Secretary Herbert has received a cablegram from Commander Thomas, of the Hennington, announcing that one of the refugees on his vessel, having complied with the requirements of the Navy Department, had landed at La Libertad. The man who has thus given himself up to the tender mercies of the victrious revolutionists is a native of the United States named Jefferies, who served as an alde, with the title of general, to Ezeta in the recently terminated conflict in Salvador. It appears that he had received assurances from the new government that he would not be molested if he came ashore, and he requested permission from Commun. Herbert has received a cablegram from from the new government that he would not be molested if he came ashore, and he requested permission from Commender Thomas to leave the ship. On Monday the Commander cabled the request to Secretary Herbert, and after the matter had been given full consideration by the proper officials here, on Tuesday last a cablegram was sent to Commander Thomas authorizing him to release efferies "upon his written request," lefferies is said to be a reckless fellow with a very large following of friends in Salvador, and it would not be surprising to officials here if he became quite as prominent in the new government as he was in the old one. It is thought that the revolutionists would summarily dispose of General Ezeta if he surrendered, but that he harm would happen to any of the other refugees. The United States will, however, run no risks in the matter, and none of them will be permitted to leave the Bennington excent on their winten requests, thus releasing this government of all responsibility in their affairs. This has long been the settled policy of the United States, and there will be no deviation from it.

### THE MINE DISASTER.

Many of the Rescued Were Asphyxlated... Some are Expected to Die.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- A special WASHINGTON, June 21.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: Later information from Lewisburg, the scene of yesterday's mine disaster, where a hundred near were imprisored in the burning mine and four taken out dead, show that fifty of those rescued were asphyxlated, and are now prostrated. Many are in a critical condition, and a number of deaths are expected. Two men are still missing and supposed to be dead. The fire is still raging.

Unknown persons placed dynamite under a negro tenement house at Warrior at 3 o'clock this morning, and blew it up. No one was killed, but six men were seriously injured. The negroes had recently taken the places of strikers at the mines.

cently taken the places of strikers at the mines.

The fire in the Mary Lee mine is still raging, notwithstanding a large stream of water has been poured into the mine for twenty-four hours. No further deaths have been reported. Mine Inspector Hill-house, in an interview with an Age Herald reporter says he is of the opinion the fire originated from a spark from the lamp of the Mine Boss Whalen, now dead, who went into a chamber to inspect a steam pipe. His theory was that the heat from the pipe was so intense that it reduced the coal in the immediate vicinity to a tinder, which became easily ignited. He says the fire was not the work of the strikers.

### FOR A RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

News of a Gigantic Combination of South.

News of a Gigantic Combination of Southern Interests Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A special, from Atlanta, Ga., says: It is reported here that a gigantic consolidation of railroad interests in the South is contemplated. The new company, it is staied, will comprise the Richmond and Danville, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and Cincinnati Southern systems. The Central Railroad of Georgia is already practically under control of the newly organized Richmond and Danville system, and the Georgia and Atlanta and West Point roads, while seemingly under independent management, are really controlled through the Georgia Central and Louisville and Nashville roads. This will leave but three roads of ten entering Atlanta outside of the Southern Railway Company. The time fixed for the consolidation is shortly before October 1st.

A Central Railway Train Wreeked.

A Central Railway Train Wreeked.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 21.—A Central train from Savannah was wreeked list night about two miles from Millen at 11:20 o'clock. Cross ties were placed on the track and the switch left open. Engineer Starr was probably fatally injured. Fireman Rahner had his leg broken and was otherwise hurt. Eight passenger and freight cars left the track. Ex-employes are supposed to be the perpetrators.

The President yesterday nominated D. B. Usina to be postmaster at St. Augustica. Fig.

HILL'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE

What is Said of His Review of the Income Tax Section of the Tariff.

SALE OF READY-MADE PLATFORMS.

Mr. Tyler Asks Reimbursement of the New. port News Postmaster for the Loss Sustained by Robbery.

Times Buerau, Rapley Building, | Washington, June 21, 1894.

All eyes were turned toward Senator served on the usually pallid countenance of the Senator from New York since the plainly manifest yesterday when the in-come-tax feature of the bill was reached.

TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

It is stated to day that the revenue tax on distilled spirits will be put at one follar instead of one dollar and ten cents, and that the bonded period will remain at other years.

THE NEWPORT NEWS POST-OFFICE RODI

recognize the need of any particular thing in the current of events, and there is always sufficient talent and capital awaiting an opportunity to provide for the actual and often imaginary requirements of the people. Platforms are things that formerly were not required to any appreciable extent, and usually each convention found itself amply supplied with planks brought in and cheerfully contributed by the various delegates.

BEADS-MADE PLATFORMS There has been more or less talk, how-

There has been more or less talk, however, lately about a certain platform adopted in 1892 at Chicago, and also one in Ohio recently, and this has stimulated an enterprising firm to establish here in Washington a platform bureau.

The firm has malled to each member of Congress a letter setting forth the fact that as his attention was not necessarily directed to matters here that the firm would at moderate cost prepare and furnish for him a set of resolutions and a platform to be sent to his district convention.

The only information the firm requires for the resolutions is—administration or anti.

The only information is an equies for the resolutions is—administration or anti.

For the platform the firm wants more data. They must know if the district is a city or country constituency, or, if a combination of both, which contains the majority. They also ask regarding the preponderance of mining, manufacturing or agricultural interests. They also must know whether you are in carnest about free coinage and bank tax repeal or do you desire a straddle adroitly built in glittering generalities. The firm makes no especial boast of its ability to dress up local matters, but a few suggestions as to non-sectarian schools, pool-selling, &c., &c., are thrown in just in case the congressmen should want them. It is not known yet to what extent the congressmen have availed themselves of this rare opportunity; but this fact seems reasonably clear, that all parties in various localities are agreed that the question of platforms is a coming one.

CLADAS OF VIRGINIANS.

CLAIMS OF VIRGINIANS.

CLAIMS OF VIRGINIANS.

Senator Hunton to-day introduced a bill to pay Miss L. E. Bowen the sum of \$12,00 for property destroyed by Union troops during the war. He also called up the bill reported favorably from the Committee on Claims by Senator Daniel, for the relief of the residuary legatees of Mark Davis, leceased, late or Petersburg, Va., and return to them the sum of \$21,-828, for personal property taken, and rents collected by the United States authorities in charge of the city of New Orleans during the war.

Congressman Hower, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Ednan Affairs, brought in a favorable report to the bill introduced by Congressman Crawford, to pay the sum of \$45 to P. W. Mitchell, M. C. Felmet, T. C. Bowen and others out of any money in the Treas my belonging to the Eastern branch of Cherokee Indians.

A VIRGINIA COUPLE MARRIED.

Mr. R. J. Gilliam of Powhatan county, a law student at the University of Virginia, and Miss Marion M. Perkins, a fascinating blonde of Albemarie, were married this morning in the parlors of the Metropoitian Hotel. The couple arrived here on the early morning train on matrimony intent. Whe services of two gentlemen who knew the ropes were quickly obtained, and a marriage license and the minister brought to the hotel in a short time. The Rev. Dr. Addison, rector of Trinity Episcopi church, performed the ceremony.

Fourth-class postmasters were apponted to-day for North Carolina as follows: Mrs. Boyd Doughton at Laurel Springs, Allegheny county, vice J. F. Green resigned, and P. T. Christenbury, at Martindale, Mecklenburg county, vice J. L. McIntosh resigned.

E. C. Bowman was appointed at Bee, Dickinson county, Va., vice W. J. Bowman resigned.

H. micide With a Pite'fork. A VIRGINIA COUPLE MARRIED.

H micide With a Pite fork. MACON, GA., June 21.—News was received here to-day of a double tragedy in Crawford county yesterday. Wert Dent, merchant, and O. P. Wright, law-

Dent's store. Wright cut Dent across the abdomen. Friends interfered and Wright went across the street and was followed by Dent, who, with entrails protruding, plunged a pitchfork into Wright's breast and broke the fork to pieces over his head. Both of the men will die.

GOFF ON A NEW LINE.

A Witness Tells How Vessel Owners Have to Pry Federal Officials,

NEW YORK, June 21.-The Lexow committee investigating the New York Police Department was called to order Police Department was called to order at 11 A. M. to-day. There was a delay while Counsel Goff called off a list of subpoenaed witnesses, many of whom failed to answer to their names. Several of the absentees' names were recognized as quondam keepers of notorious Tenderloin resorts.

The first witness to-day was Frank C. Earle, general freight agent of the People's line, running boats to Albany, Counsel asked him about Policeman Richard Burke, who is stationed at the company's dock.

dock.

He denied that he paid the policeman extra for his services. However, he said, he got a pass to Albany if he wanted it.

James D'Oilver, secretary for the White Star Steamship Agency, testified that his agency paid \$10 a week to a policeman for guarding pler No. 45, North river, and the same sum at pler 28.

These payments are in violation of police regulations.

Peter Lawrence McLaren, in charge of the steamship department of Carter.

Peter Lawrence McLaren, in charge of the steamship department of Carter, Macy & Co., followed. He was inclined to be reticent but under the skiltul questioning of the bright coursel of the committee he admitted he raid money. He said his company had no regular docks, but landed at the "Tea District," along the East river.

"Are not your ships subjected to blackmail from the moment they enter this pert?"

"I would not call it blackmail."

"I would not call it blackmail."
"Now, come, whom do you pay?"
"Must I answer?"
"Certainly," replied the chairman,
"Well, we pay the dock master \$25.
The two custom-house officers receive \$20 for every ship, and occasionally we pay the weighers," said the witness.
"Those are outside the legal charges?"
"Yes."

"Yes."
"What have the police to do with brib-ing United States officers?" then demand-ed ex-Judge Reasom, with a great show

ed ex-Judge Rensom, with a great show of indignation.

"The police should arrest them," sharply answered Lawyer Goff, and Mr. Ransom subscribed.

"How much do you pay the policeman?"

"Only 810 for every ship. In return he gives extra services.

"Did you ever pay high police officials?"

"No," answered the witness.
Then Counsel Ransom took the steamship man in hand and asked:

"Had the police supervision over the United States officers?"

"Not that I knew of."
Then the witness stepped down, after answering the query of Mr. Goff whether all other steamship companies did not bribe custom officers or dock masters. The witness said he believed so.

Frederick Stucker, or 223 Elizabeth atreet, followed, and told how Detectives Sullivan and Sloan, of the Mulberry-street station, had tried to force money out of him.

Several policemen were examined as to out of him.
Several policemen were examined as to taking bribes, but nothing of importance was brought out, and a recess was taken.

### GEORGE RANSOM TESTIFIES.

Senate Sugar Investigating Committee held a brief session this afternoon and examined George Ransom, son of Sena-tor Ransom, of North Carolina, and Arthur Barnes, Senator Ransom's mes-senger. Their evidence was entirely corroborative of that o. Senator Ransom Young Ransom told how he had speculated at the office of Slisby & Co., and said he lovester 125 in cotion and fill in sugar on his own account, and that

having the withesses certified to the grand jury as soon as possible,

The grand jury again an an urned to-day without announcing the indictment of the newspaper men. Shriver and Edwards. The officials in the district office, who for two weeks part have been saving something would develop in a couple of days now refuse to talk about the matdays, now refuse to talk about the mat-

### THE ARTHUR CASE.

More Indictments to be Tried - Sunday

Selling in Bedford City.

BEDFORD CITY, VA., June 21.—Special.—Some of the remaining indictments cial.—Some of the remaining indictments against ex-Treasurer Arthur, will probably be called for trial next week. A panel has been summoned from which to select a jury. A motion by defendant's counsel for change of venue has been overruded by Judge Brown.

An effort is being made to restrict the Sunday sales in our drug stores to medicines. Three of the druggists were before a magistrate this morning, and

to the grand jury.
At the term of Bedford Circuit Court
just closed seven divorces were grant-

ed. Rev. J. Claveland Hall, of Christ church, Roanoke, has accepted an invitation to deliver a sermon to Liberty Lodge, No. 25, A. F. and A. M., at this place, Monday evening.

The Summer School of Methods will begin Monday. Over 409 teachers have enrolled.

#### POPULIST STATE CONFENTION. It Meets in Raleigh August 1st-A Lady Killed by Lightning.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 21.-Special.— The State Executive Committee of the Teeple's party calls its State Convention ers August 1st. People's party calls its State Convention here August 1st.

Governor Carr to-day made a requisition on the Governor of Georgia for William Maxwell, wanted in Mecklenburg county for assault and battery.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College to-day resolutions were passed expressing the satisfaction of the board with the care and efficiency with which each department had been conducted during the past year. A large number of new students are expected next year.

The Board of Agriculture has, upon application, grantest the State Pharmeceutical Association permission to use its great collection of medicinal herbs at the association's annual meeting at Asheville in August.

Tuesday evening, during a thunder storm, two young ladles in Cabarrus county were in a field. Lightning killed one of them and knocked the other down.

THE LOWEST YEL.

# The Treasury Gold Reserve is \$1,500,000

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tess Than Low Water Mark.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The treasury gold reserve to-day at the close of business stood at \$4,137,903, \$1,500,003 less than the low water mark reached in the gold reserve before it was built up by the \$50,000,009 bond issue. This reduction has been brought about by the withdrawal within the past two days for export to Europe of \$3,250,000. It was stated in an unofficial way that New York city banks would supply gold for the continued export movement, but so far as the treasury here is advised up to the close of business at 4 o'clock, but \$400,009 of the \$3,250,000 exported during to day and yesterday had been supplied by the banks. Even this \$600,000 was paid in gold certificates in exchange for United States notes. The fact, however, of the gold reserve being at the lowest point in its klistory causes no uneasiness in the Treasury Department, which is well supplied with currency to meet all maturing obligations for months to come.

The House of Magnates of Hungary has passed the civil marriage bill by a majority of three.

### SOUTHERN ADVANCEMENT.

A Meeting to Attract the Attention of Northern Capitalists to Dixie.

SECY. HOKE SMITH MAKES A SPEECH.

A Committee on Plan and Scope, Consisting of Northerners and Southerners, Appointed-The Proceedings.

Some of those who were present at the conference to-day were W. F. Beasley, Oxford, S. C., manufacturer; T. H. Catlin, Tarboro, N. C., merchant; Ex-Congressman Hemphill, of South Carolina; J. J. Spaulding, attorney of the Cotton States and International Exposition; William H. Zinn, Anniston, Ala, manufacturer; Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Paschal Davie, manufacturer; Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Paschal Davie, manufacturers, argustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Paschal Davie, manufacturers, a Gretzburg, Ca; Thomas A. Millen, Roanoke; J. L. Chalifoux, Birmingham, merchant; Brown and Ward, Nashville, hotel; Judge Chas, E. Fenner, lawyer, New Orleans; Harry Allen, secretary Young Men's Business League; George H. Vennard, New Orleans; Dawson McCormack, Norfolk, Va.; R. C. Marshall and Alex, E. Warner, Portsmouth, Va.; Charles L. Todd and Henry W. Wood, Richmond, Va.; and many others. The meeting organized with the appointment of Captain Hugh R. Garden, a southerner, but resident in New York for twenty-five years, as chairman, and the selection of T. J. Bayne, of the

appointment of Captain Hugh R. Garden, a southerner, but resident in New York for twenty-five years, as chairman, and the selection of T. J. Bayne, of the Augusta Chronicle, as secretary.

A committee consisting of R. H. Edmonds, Stuyvesant Fish, and George S. Sullivan were named to wait on Secretary Hoke Smith, who is stopping at the hotel, and escort him to the meeting. In the midst of a discussion of a resolution offered by Fred. B. Gordon, of Columbus, Ga., for the appointment of a committee on plan and scope, Secretary Hoke Smith entered the room, He was given an ovation and was escorted to a seat beside the chairman. It was finally decided to appoint a plan and scope committee consisting of eight members from New York and seven from the eleven Southern States sending delegates to the convention.

Chairman Gordon appointed the following gentlemen: Hugh R. Garden, excelled: H. B. Clafflin, Stuyvesant Fish, Theodore Frehlinzhuysen, William L. Strong, Walter Stanton, Samuel L. Jarvis, of New York, and D. B. Dyer, of Georgia; W. H. Edmonds, of Maryland; John J. Hemphill, of South Carolina; Dr. D. M. Cadwell, of Louisiana; Hamilton Disston, Florida; Judge Charles F. Fenner, of Louisiana, and Barton Meyers, of Virginia.

Secretary Hoke Smith made an address, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and was punctuated with ap-

thusiasm, and was punctuated with appliance.

"I have not sufficient knowledge of the purpose of this gathering to be able to discuss it thoroughly. I understand that the general plan is to bring together the men from the South and living in the South and interested directly in the development of the South and the men from the East whose investments in the South give them an interest in the development of that section of the country. Beyond any question, if we can secondiplish the result of placing the facts of the resources of the South before the people of the East and West, and perhaps before those who live sbroad, great benefit must come to the whole southern interests.

people of the East and West, and pernaps before those who live abroad, great henefit must come to the whole southern interests.

"I believe with the number of those possessed with the greatest confidence that the South will at no late day be one of the richest portions of this Union. With the present condition of affairs existing in the South and the conservatism that is to be found in the South, equal if not superior to the conservatism to be found in any other part of the Union, and with the resources and enthusiastic devotion of the best minds of the South, that material prosperity must result for that section. You have aiready a force at home which will be able to develop the section in which you live, but when the true condition of affairs is fully appreciated then you must receive an impulse from the outside, the help that comes from the seeking of investment.

"To-duy there is no disturbing influence in the South; there is no race problem, but the white man and the colored laborer are living side by side. There is no obstacle to immigration to the South. It should be known that the man from the East or the West who comes down amongst us will find the hand of friendship reached out to him, and may see prosperity ahead of his work."

The Secretary adverted to the agricultural advantages of the South, the cheapness of the land there, and the handsome returns to the producers, which was as twenty-four is to thirteen compared with the northern farmer's earnings. He raised a laugh when he referred to Senator Gordon's remark that the South could not furnish an industrial army to march on Washington for the reason that all the men there had all the work there they were able to do. In conclusion he said: "We do not want any speculators in the South. We do not want to offer a field for speculators. What we want is substantial investments, backed up by persistent industry."

Secretary Smith was offered an unantmous vote of thaifks for his interesting remarks, and shortly after left the hotel. Letters of regret, exp

A PERMANENT EXPOSITION ENDORSEF.

Two plans for the convention to adopt as a basis for its work were submitted to the Committee on Plan and Scope. They were offered by R. Wayne Wilson, of New York, and R. H. Williams. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the plan for a permanent exposition in Washington, where the several States and Territories can exhibit their products, the exposition to be under the charge of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and the Postmaster-General. Also, the Baltimore Centennial Exposition and the exposition to be held in Atlanta, both to take place next year.

S. D. Gordon was added to the Plan and Scope Committee.

Among the prominent New Yorkers at the convention were John T. Sill, Gazeway Hartridge, George Benton, John Gorham, Charles A. Deshon, G. W. Chandler, Albert A. Laddoux, James Scott, Stuyvesant Fish, H. T. Fleming, A. W. Morris, representing August Belmont, Marian J. Verdery, Duncan Swann, Percy Thompson, Theodore Frelinghuysen, George S. Sullivan, J. H. Worman, and John R. Abney.

At 10:30 o'clock the convention ad-A PERMANENT EXPOSITION ENDORSEL.

Ahney.

At 10:30 o'clock the convention adjourned until 8:30 this evening, to meet
in the large dining-room of the hotel,
the parlor being too small to accommodate the number who attended.

CLARK REFUSED TO RESIGN. The Architect of the House Incurs the Dis-

pleasure of the Committee. WASHINGTON, June 21 .- In conse-

quence of bitter differences of opinion between Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, and other members of the House Committee

on Accoustics and Ventilation, and Edward Clark, who has been the architect of the Capitol for nearly thirty years, on the subject of the defective ventilation of the House, Mr. Clark's resignation has been asked for by Mr. Shell, of South Carolina, the chairman, and Mr. Durborrow, of Illinois, a member of the committee, and refused. The matter will be brought up in the House, with a probability of charges being preferred against Architect Clark in connection with the administration of his office.

### FUNERAL OF COLONEL EWELL.

The College Building in Mourning-Inter. ment at William and Mary Cametery. WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 21 .- Special.-An immense concourse of people as-

NEW YORK, June 21.—About three hundred gentlemen who are interested in the commercial prospectity of the South, and who wish to attract the attention of northern capitalists to the advantages it offers for investment, held a conference at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel this morning. The meeting was the continuation of one of a similar kind held at Augusta, Ga., three weeks ago, and with the results of which Senator Walsh, of Georgia, and Col. D. B. Dyer and R. H. Edmends, of Baltimore, the prime moyers in the enterprise, were not entirely satisfied.

All the varied business interests of the South sent representatives to the conference, Senator Walsh did not appear, being detained at Washington by the possibility of a vote in the Senate to-day on the income-tax provision of the tariff bill.

Some of those who were present at the conference to-day were W. F. Beasley, Oxford, S. C. manufacturer; T. H. Catlin, Tarboro, N. C., merchant; Exchogreesman Hemphill, of South Carolina; J. J. Spaulding, attorney of the Cotton States and International Exposition; Walliam H. Zinn, Anniston, Ala., manufacturer; Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Paschal Davie, manufacturer, Catlin, Tarboro, N. C., merchant; Exchogreesman Hemphill, of South Carolina; J. J. Spaulding, attorney of the Cotton States and International Exposition; Walliam H. Zinn, Anniston, Ala., manufacturer; Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Paschal Davie, manufacturer, Catlin, Walliam H. Zinn, Anniston, Ala., Manufacturer, Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Paschal Davie, manufacturer, and International Exposition; Walliam H. Zinn, Anniston, Ala., Manufacturer, Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Paschal Davie, manufacturer, and International Exposition, Walliam H. Zinn, Anniston, Ala., Manufacturer, Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Paschal Davie, manufacturer, Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Faschal Davie, manufacturer, Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Faschal Davie, manufacturer, Augustus Wright, W. E. Dibbrell and Faschal Davie, Manufacturer, Augustus Wr

here, and attested the esteem in which the deceased was held.

The floral offerings were profuse and beautiful, and completely hild the grave from view. As the earth closed over all that was mortal of Beniamin S. Ewell the beautiful hymn, "I Would Not Live Always," was sung by sorrowing friends, and a tear, that true test of affection, moistened the oves of many as the strains of that comforting anthem were wafted across the campus in the still morning alr.

#### DR. WEKERLE WINS.

The Civil Marriage Bill Goes Through the Hungarian Parliament.

BUDA PESTH, June 21.- The House of Magnates to-day passed the long discuss-ed civil marriage bill by a majority of

The pessege of the civil marriage bill by the upper house of the Hungarian Parliament is of while imperiance in that country, hasmuch as it marks the triumph of the people over peers after a long and bitter struggle. The Magnates had refused to pass the bill, and its progress seemed permanently blocked when Dr. Wekerle, the Premier, suggested to the Emperor the creating of sufficient peers to give him a najority in the upper house. The Emperor refused to do this, and Lr. Wekerle resigned. After the vain efforts of others to form a ministry, he was induced to return to office. The Catholic church bitterly opposed the bill. Special prayers were offered today in all Catholic church bitterly opposed the bill. Special prayers were offered today in all Catholic church bitterly opposed from many of its adherents. The doubtful ones were threatened with excommunication and even social injury. Nearly all the Hishops and Magnates arrived, some coming back even from Lingland and Switzerland. The Government hoped for a majority of six.

The fight on the bill dates from December 2d last, when two bills for the reform of the marriage laws were introduced. The one under dispute provided for a majority of six.

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## UPROAR IN THE CHAMBER.

Juan Jaures Raises a Row Over the Policy

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Towards Professors.

PARIS, June 21.—Paul Thierry Delanoue, Republican deputy for the Aulbe, interpellated the Government in the Chamber to-day as to their policy to-wards professors in State Institutions. He had positive information, he said, that the State college professorship was withheld from men of socialistic views. In general, the Government had made efforts to exclude from professional chairs those who were not subservient to the Government programmes.

those who were not subservent to the Government programmes.

An earnest debate followed this speech. Deputy Jean Jaures, of the Republican Union, contended that the professors must have absolute political liberty in their teaching. The Government's course had been a direct negation to the principle to free and universal suffrage.

Deputy Jaures was interrupted constantive and often he was obliged to shout to

ciple to free and universal suffrage.

Deputy Jaures was interrupted constantly, and often he was obliged to shout to make himself heard above the disorder. At the close of his speech a proposal to adjourn until Saturday was made, but it was rejected by a vote of 300 to 23.

After the vote Jaures and several other deputies of his group covered again the ground of the whole previous debate, bringing in six reasons of varying degrees of hostility to the Government. There was a great hubbub. Speakers in the tribune could not be heard in the middle of the turnult any time, and often their volces were lost completely. Casimir-Perrier, who was in the chair, restored something like order at 11 colock by threatening to suspend the sitting. After half an hour more of aimless squabbling the deputies expressed confidence in the Government by a vote of 389 to 71.

The Anti-Lords' Resolution. The Anti-Lords' Resolution.

LONDON, June 21.—The Westminster Guzette approves the resolutions passed by the anti-Lords conference at Leeds yesterday, and says they will be officially added to the programme of the Government. However, every principal politician must see that the yeto power of the House of Lords has nothing to do with the present block in business in Parliament. It is imperative that the Government shall increase the stringency of closure in the House of Commons.

The Soul Not an Entity in Law.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A special from Montgomery, Ala., says: A decision has been handed down by the Supreme Court of Alabama in the case of Sylvester Festorozzi and others, executors of St. Joseph's Catholic church, in Mobile, sent up from the Chancery Court there. Some time ago a prominent Roman Catholic died at Mobile and bequeathed \$2,99 to be used for saying masses for his soul. The court holds the bequest void because there is no living beneficiary of the trust endeavored to be created, the soul not being an entity in law. The Soul Not an Entity in Law.

Nan and Wife Assassinated,

JACKSONVILLE. FLA., June 21.—A special to the Times-Union from Lawtey, Fla., says: Some time last night Dr. Gustavus Droishagen and wife, who live about a mile east of this place, were murdered. The assassin entered the room while they were asliesp and crushed their skulls with an axe. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive. There is no clue to the murderers.

in the Senate yesterday Mr. Gordon (Ga.) offered an amendment to the bill in relation to the Atlanta Exposition, which is now before the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment is to add to the bill a provision for the appointment by the President of a colored man as one of the commissioners.

### GOV. TILLMAN'S REPLY.

A WEAK DEFENCE OF THE EXCORI-ATION BY GENERAL BUILDE.

He Vents His Auger, However, on One of His Hearers Who Dared to Make

Himself Heard,

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21 .- The campaign meeting at Lancaster to-day was not unaccompanied by some excitement, although it was not as lively as had been expected in view of yesterday's occurrences at Chester. The gubernatorial and congressional candidates had the Butler and Governor Tillman, rivals for senatorial honors. Butler made a fine speech, defending his cause in the Senate and expressing regret that he had been compelled to reply to Tiliman's charges in the spirit he had employed at Chester. He insisted that he would not permit anyone to slander and misrepresent htm, and that he would discuss and dissect Tiliman's public record when and where and how he pleased. He denied the charge that had beer, circulated in Lancaster county that he was an infidel, and said on this point: "I can only say that I was raised by a Christian mother, and I have been married to a noble Christian woman for thirty-four years, and that the charges that I am an infidel is as untrue as it is unwarranted. I recognize the supremacy of a great and good God and the saving power of a great Saviour." His speech made a good impression. and expressing regret that he had been

GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S REPLY.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S REPLY.

When Governor Tillman was called he was received with much cheering. He said in beginning that office had not been sweet to him; that the wheels of State had dragged along a stumpy road and that the records would show that he had done more work than all the Governors since the war. At Chester he had not opened his mouth in reply to that indignities heaped upon him by General Butier, which were fouler and blacker than had been made against any man.

Butier, which were fouler and blacker than had been made against any man.
Yancey Shervadd, who was out in the crowd, cried out: "You took them!"
Several hundred men at once sprang to their feet in expectation of a row, and Governor Tillman shouted back in replyt "Yes. I will tell you, you cowardly hound, why I took them, and I'll meet you whenever you want to. I took them because I, as Governor, of the State, could not afford to create a row at a public gathering, and have our people murdered like dogs."

Shervadd replied, but he could not be heard. The men around the stand were all in commotion and yelling for Tillman, and the women in the audience began to run away. Tillman, Butler, and the chairman and others called to the ladies to come back, as the trouble was over, and they did so. Governor Tillman waved his hands to the crowd to sit down, and then cried out:
"A few pupples around here can have their tails and necks cut off if they want

their tails and necks cut off if they want to, or both."

Conthuing, he said: "General Butler pretends that I had made an imputation on his character. The insult was that at Rock Hill I said that the eight hundred men had been hauled there by some one to hurrah for him, and I asked if they had been sent there by a corruption fund. I had ridiculed them as Coxeyites, as tools of corporations, and I did say that some one paid their way there. I wanted to know who it was. I indicated that some one had a corruption fund, and did not know who had the distributing of it; and I did not charge him or any one else with using it. If the general superintendent of the Richmond and Danville railroad did not do it, and if not Cleveland, and if not the whisky ring, and if not Wall street, some one had raised a corruption fund to ray these mee's farses, which were to have as your senatorship. If he felt aggrieved at

row that he wanted the campaign conducted on a high plane; yet he charged me with being a braggart and a bully in that interview. General Butler, who was sitting by, remarked, "And I stand by it

TERMID HIM COLEY BUTLER.

"Yet, when I opened at Rock Hii, I tried to address myself solely to the issues," said Governor Tillman, "but his speech was full of innuendoes and personal suggestions. At Yorkyille he spoke of Issues, and I then exposed his Coxey business, and, what is more, I expect to keep it to his back at every meeting as a mustard plaster until I get some kind of an explanation."

Turning to General Butler he said; "Henceforth I shall call him Coxey Butler." (General Butler laughingly replied, "That's all right, I don't care.")

Then Tillman went on to say; "In Edgefield men have too much pride to talk of bully-ragging, I thought yesterday when the General disgraced himself by talling the Governor a bully and a coward and a braggart and a thief, by indirection, that he too, had too much State pride for such, I was mistaken, for he out-invendoed inuendo, If such a thing be possible."

But it would take a column to report all that Governor Tillman said and all that the crowd said for and against him. Two or three times there was imminent danger of a row, but fortunately the affair passed off without actual violence or bloodshed.

THE GRIZZARD MURDER TRIAL.

The Prisoner's Counsel Fighting Hard for Him-Be Given to Jury To-morrow. COURTLAND, VA., June 21 .- Special .-COURTLAND, VA., June 21.—Special.—
The Commonwealth has finished the examination of witnesses in the Grizzard murder case, and the defence are well under way in the examination of testimoney on their side. Counsel for the prisoner are fighting with zeal, and are noting exceptions to every adverse ruling of the court. The indications are that the case will be given to the jury not before Saturday noon. The Commonwealth is represented by Commonwelthe Attorney Wm. Shands and J. C. Parker. The accused by W. S. Holland and W. J. Sebrell.

Mrs. Halliday Convicted, Mrs. Halliday Convicted.

MONTICELLO. N. Y., June 21.—Mrs. Halliday, on trial for the murder of her husband and two women named Quintan, was to-day convicted of murder in the first desree. No plea was put forward in her behalf except insanity. Experts testified at some length to-day to demonstrate that Mrs. Halliday has been shamming insanity ever since her arrest. They gave reasons that were conclusive with the jury. The woman will be sentenced to-morrow.

Cut His Throat While in Prison. Cut His Throat waite in Prison,
CINCINNATI, June 21.—Rev. B. B.
Swartzbar, a native of Morceco and a
member of the Livingston exploring party
in Africa, was arrested here yesterday
on the charge of murder committed two
years ago in Chattanooga. After being
locked up he managed to cut his throat
and now lies at the City Hospital in a
critical condition.

Arthur Zimmerman Wins, FLORENCE, June 21.—The interna-tional bicycle match here to-day was won by Arthur Zimmerman. Harry Wheeler was second.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—For Virginia: Generally fair, variable winds. For North Carolina: Showers, slightly warmer in west pertion, south winds.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER, Following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 61; 12 M., 94; 3 P. M., 91; 9 P. M., 82; midnight, 78, Average, 82%